

WHOLE No 1245

Congressional Election.—The election of a member of Congress for this district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Benton, will probably be held in October next. We understand from Robert Lowry of Goshen will be a candidate for nomination. Dr. Sturgis of this city, also, has no very serious objections to serving his country for two years at the Capitol, if elected. We have not yet heard of any other candidates on the Democratic side.

On the Union side, Mr. Mitchell of Noble, W. Williams of Kosciusko, Deftrees and Harris of Elkhart, and J. B. Howe of Lagrange are spoken of.

Nominations for Aldermen.—The Ward Meeting last night were very largely attended, and the utmost harmony pervaded all. The following candidates for Aldermen were nominated:

1st Ward—T. Stevens,	W. Boeger.
2d " " John Orr,	E. Vordermark.
3d " " C. Sand,	C. Orr.
4th " " W. Pratt,	W. McKinley.
5th " " A. M. Webb,	Chris. Baker.

Democratic Meeting.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the democrats of the city of Fort Wayne was held on Tuesday evening last to take the necessary steps for calling a convention to nominate candidates for City Officers. P. Hengland was called to the chair and C. O. appointed Secretary. F. P. Randall stated the object of the meeting. Some discussion took place as to the best mode of nominating; some advocating ward meetings and a delegate convention, while others were in favor of a mass convention. Speeches were made by Messrs. Randall, Stevens, Carson, Smith, Link, Fleming, and others. The meeting finally resolved that each Ward should nominate its own Aldermen at Ward meetings to be held on Friday (this evening), and that a Grand Mass Convention should be held this (Saturday) evening, at the court house, to nominate candidates for Mayor, Marshal, and other city officers.

Democratic City Convention.—By the article above it will be seen that a Democratic Convention to be held this evening, for nominating city officers.

We trust the convention will be well attended and that due care will be taken in selecting suitable candidates for the important offices to be filled. The democrats will be held responsible for the acts of these officers, and it is their duty therefore to select none but good men and active faithful democrats for their candidates.

In addition to the usual city officers, the Common Council have decided that the three School Trustees shall hereafter be elected by the people. This is a highly important office, and one on which the success of our Common Schools must in a great measure depend. The school tax is heavy, and may, if properly and judiciously expended, produce an incalculable amount of good to the rising generation. Care should therefore be taken to select for this office some of our very best men—men who will feel the importance of the trust reposed in them, carefully guard the interest of our common school, and so expend the school money as to produce the greatest amount of good, and render the fullest satisfaction to the tax-payers. We have now got a good school. It is yet in its infancy, and needs careful and judicious management to place it on a firm and stable foundation, and realize the hopes of those who aided in its erection.

The democrats are in a majority in this city, and will probably elect all their candidates. They ought therefore to be careful in selecting the right kind of men for all offices; and for School Trustees especially the greatest circumspection should be exercised. We look upon this as by far the most important office that is to be filled, and trust such men may be nominated as will faithfully discharge their duty, and be a credit to the party electing them.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Great Democratic Glee.—The land of steady habits is in a fair way to redeem itself from the thralldom of fanaticism and humbug. Last year it gave Fremont a majority of nearly 8,000 over Buchanan. A subsequent count has convinced thousands that they had been deceived by the humbugging of the Kansas shirkers, and at the election last week the democrats came near carrying the state. Halley, republican, is elected Governor by only two or three hundred majority over Ingram, democrat. We gain two members of Congress, having elected two and the republicans two; in the last Congress the republicans had all four members. The congressional delegation stands as follows: First district, Ezra Clark, Republican; Second district, Samuel Arnold, Democrat; Third district, Sidney Dean, Republican; Fourth district, Wm. Bishop, Democrat; Clark and Dean are members of the present House. In one year more Connecticut will be redeemed and take her place in the democratic column.

This glorious result in Connecticut is, we trust, significant a general reaction in the New England States. Last year Fremont's majority was between 7,000 and 8,000, to which may be added Fillmore's vote of 3,000—making upwards of 10,000 against Buchanan. This year the republicans and know-nothings united, and the democrats have beat both in two congressional districts, and reduced the opposition majority on the state ticket to two or three hundred—showing a clear democratic gain of 10,000. Connecticut has been the head quarters of Bucherism, Sharp's rifleism, and political preaching. But the people have become disgusted with the hypocrisy, falsehood, and deceit, of their spiritual misleaders and have begun to think and act for themselves.

The Supreme Court has decided the democratic principles to be the principles of the constitution. The election of Mr. Buchanan has given exposure and confidence to the country; and the people of Connecticut are hastening to repair the error they were led into last year, by now angling themselves under the banner of the party of the constitution. Their example will be followed by the neighboring states; and we hope to see Maine, New Hampshire, and perhaps Rhode Island, also, shake the doctrines of abolitionism, sectionalism, intolerance, and disunion, and like manner place themselves under the same glorious banner. The Black republicans have acted, that they had the entire New England delegation in Congress; but Connecticut has given the charm by electing two sterling democrats, and we have started the other states. Follow the noble example, and remove the black stigma which such a representation cast on the fair name of New England.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

We notice the Times has already raised the cry that the Catholics, Lutherans, and democrats are seeking to destroy our common schools, and it calls upon the public to make the issue for or against Public Schools.

We deny that any such intention exists—at least among any considerable portion of the democratic party or the religious bodies referred to. There may be such a desire on the part of a few who allow their prejudices to overcome their sense of propriety; and they may be aided and urged on by some men professing democracy, who hope to gain an influence and position in this manner they never could attain otherwise. But our belief is that the mass of both native born and naturalized democrats are warmly attached to the common school system, and that most of the latter who might even prefer a different system, have no desire to embarrass or endanger the democratic party by the introduction of any such issue.

Such a course, if attempted, would be a suicidal one, and result in their own overthrow, and perhaps that of the democratic party. It would be truly a Godsend to the now prostrate Know Nothing faction, and would be hailed as an acknowledgment that the charges made against our naturalized citizens, and from which the democrats so gallantly defend them, were well founded. Are they prepared for such a result?

We have already deprecated any introduction of religious or sectarian topics into politics; and while we have strenuously advocated the fullest rights of conscience and equality of privileges for all religious denominations we have also deprecated any efforts or attempts to gain power by bringing the influence of any church to bear on our elections. We are opposed to any union of church and state, or mingling of religion and politics.

It is charged that an attempt is to be made to elect school Trustees as will favor the distribution or squandering of the public money among private schools and leave the public school, of which we have such cause to be proud to sink for want of the proper means of support. If such an idea has been entertained, we ask those in favor of it to pause and reflect on the consequences. The public school will not be abandoned without a struggle; if it falls, the fall will be ascribed to the democratic party, and the friends of the school will be arrayed against us by our opponents. We have too much confidence in the good faith of the Catholics and Lutherans to believe they meditate such a return to the democratic party for aid and sustenance it gave them in the trying ordeal through which they have recently passed. As we have before said, we admit there may be a few hot headed and injudicious Catholics who would be willing to do this, and they may be and probably are urged forward by diabolical men claiming to be democrats for their own selfish purposes. But we ask the masses whether they are willing to follow such dangerous and injudicious counselors, and lead to the almost certain dismemberment of the democratic party in this city. If not, now is the time to show their devotion to democratic principles, and make a suitable return for the support that party has always given them, by resolving to discontinue any attempt to disturb or destroy our public school, or to nominate Trustees inimical to its welfare and stability.

The Trustees are to be nominated to-night—Let all good democrats, naturalized as well as native-born go to the convention resolved to nominate such a Board as will maintain the integrity of the public school, and convince the world that the democrats are the friends of common schools and general education. Such a course would be one of wisdom and patriotism, and it would ensure the permanence of the democratic party, and the safety of the equal rights which that party has secured to the naturalized citizen. An opposite course would lead to the ruin of the party, and the destruction of the democratic strength, would assuredly give new life to the odious and proscribed order of know nothingism, and enable it at its leisure to trample on and destroy the rights now guaranteed to our foreign born citizens of all denominations. This momentous question is to be decided to-night. Are our citizens prepared to act wisely and judiciously upon it—or will they follow the promptings of leaders with no more judgment than the foolish dog in the fable which by grasping at a shadow lost the substance?

Removal of the Post Office.—We neglected last week to announce that the post-office had been removed to Clinton Street next door south of Hamilton's Bank. It is a very good location, and has been fitted up by Mr. Maier in a far better and more convenient manner than the old office. This is an age of improvement, and our postmaster seems resolved to keep up with the spirit of the age.

The Commissioners of Allen Co. have appointed Mr. J. B. Blue, of Cedar Creek, Auditor, to temporarily fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Starkweather. This appointment will continue until the October election, when an Auditor will be regularly elected.

The Canal.—The repairs, cleaning out &c. of the Wabash & Erie canal are completed, and the water will be let in this evening. The canal will be ready for navigation on Monday.

April Showers and May Flowers.—The clerk of the weather seems to be rather behind time in his arrangements, and is giving real stormy, blustering, snowing, Christmas weather, instead of these gentle zephyrs and April showers of which the poets used to sing. It is snowing hard this morning, and has done so almost every day this week. The ground has been frozen hard and solid, and altogether the weather is dreary and wintry. The approach of the comet, or something else has evidently deranged the seasons.

"First it blew,
Then it rained,
And then it froze."

as a modern poet beautifully expresses it.

We publish the advertisement of the City Election, without any order from our present sapient City Council, which while squandering the public funds for all other purposes, is wonderfully economical where printing is concerned. It is a notice that ought to be generally seen by our citizens, and therefore we publish it, in full confidence that the new board will consist of men with souls, who will order the payment of the service we render the city.

Notwithstanding the great hue and cry raised in these days against the evils of intoxicating liquors, people will continue to use them occasionally, particularly for Medical Purposes. It may therefore be of advantage to know where to obtain them in their native purity at the lowest prices. We refer those wishing such information to the advertisement of L. FALK, 93 Columbia Street, who has just received a full stock of foreign and domestic liquors, wines &c. of the most approved brands, and warranted genuine, which he will sell at the lowest prices. We have not tested his articles, but are inclined to believe they are all he recommends them to be.

Mr. THIEBE has received his spring stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Clothing &c. Those who wish to decorate the outward man, or cut a great splurge at comparatively small expense, will of course give him a call.

Beeware of Counterfeits.—There are so many counterfeit bills in circulation, and they are now so well executed that it becomes almost impossible to detect them. It would therefore be advisable to subscribe for Dye's new paper, called the 25 Witnesses, or the Forger Convicted, which describes all genuine notes, and exhibits at a glance every counterfeit in circulation. Published weekly by John S. Dye, Broker, 70 Wall Street New York. See advertisement in another column.

Farmers are referred to Messrs. Rockhill & Nelson's sale of fine Durham Cattle. They offer some of the finest stock in the state, and those wishing to improve their breeds of cattle would find it to their interest to attend the sale.

The celebrated Dr. HART, formerly of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, will be in this city next Monday, and remain one week only. His attention is devoted chiefly to consumption and diseases of the throat and lungs, in the cure of which, by means of his newly invented compound thermo-hydric lung inhaler, he is said to have remarkable success.

Impediments of Speech Cured in from one to three hours, without pain or operation by Dr. Jones, said to be the only man living who can cure stammering, &c. He is practicing with great success at the Rockhill House in this place, where he will remain until the 22d inst.

Dr. J. gives his whole attention to impediments of speech, deafness, chronic diseases, and inserting artificial eyes. As a practitioner in the above diseases, Dr. J. has excelled in New York and Philadelphia—his home—and comes well recommended and highly spoken of, with numerous testimonials from persons in this vicinity and New York. Afflicted, give him a call.

Boiler Explosion.—The State Sentinel's Office in Ruins!

We give below an account of a dreadful accident, by the explosion of a steam boiler, which has almost entirely destroyed the office of the State Sentinel. The loss is estimated at \$12,000, and is so heavy as to render it impossible for the proprietors to recommence business without the aid of friends. A meeting has been held at Indianapolis and a committee appointed to raise subscriptions for the relief of the owners, and circulars have been sent throughout the state asking assistance. Persons willing to contribute can leave the amount at this office, or forward it to John W. Dodd or Aquila Jones at Indianapolis.

Distressing Accident. On last Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, the new boiler of the Sentinel office exploded, tearing down one wing of the Capital House, and killing one boy and seriously injuring a number of men. We never saw so complete a wreck of a Printing Office.

The Office of the Sentinel has just been removed to the Capital Building. The Composing and Press rooms were in the third story, and the rest of the materials have been removed in the presses placed in position, ready for starting, and the steam raised in a new boiler for the first time, and under the supervision of Mr. Vinton, they were just starting a new engine to work the daily paper for the first time. A number of hands were in the press rooms, and in the composing room there were several, among the rest, Mr. Vinton, Mr. Doughty, Mr. Glazier, and several others. The boiler was in the passage between the wings. The boiler was thrown through two walls, east, carrying with it the sides of the building, and letting the floors of the second and third stories down with their weight of types, stands, frames and stones. One boy, George H. Homan, was dismembered under the boiler head, and was dead when taken out. Several were badly hurt but not seriously. An Adams press was torn to pieces—a Taylor press beside it was badly broken, and the other presses damaged, while the type was nearly all thrown into a heap.

An inquest was held over the boy that was killed, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts. A variety of opinions are entertained as to the cause of the accident, but as they are only opinions it would not do to repeat them. The engine was under the direction of Mr. Vinton and Mr. Glazier, both competent engineers, and of many years' experience in putting up engines, who testifies as the neglect or carelessness on their part was not the cause. The boiler was new, used for the first time, and manufactured by Dumont & Co., of this city. A general sympathy is felt for Messrs. Bingham & Doughty, in the loss they have sustained, and active measures are on foot to assist them. A public meeting was appointed to send circulars to all parts of the State, and which has been done.

The publication of the Sentinel has been suspended since the accident—we have not heard definitely when it will be resumed, but suppose during next week. We truly sympathize with our contemporaries in their heavy misfortune, and with the family of Homan, who was the main reliance of the paper. To those hands that were injured and disabled, and whose assistance should be depend on for their support—to them we extend our deepest sympathy.—Indianapolis Locomotive April 11th.

Are Negroes Citizens? The Albany Argus has an able article on this subject in reply to some observations by the Journal. We extract from it the following paragraphs:

But when and by whom was the doctrine that colored men are not citizens officially decided? Not during the present month by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott's case. Not in 1853 by the Supreme Court of Tennessee in the case of the State vs. Leveaux. Not indeed in 1834 by Chief Justice Roger Taney in the Dred Scott's case. It had an earlier, and doubtless in the estimation of the Journal, and a more distinguished origin. It was first officially announced by William Wirt in 1821 when Attorney General of the United States—and lest the Journal's recollection should be at fault in relation to that learned and distinguished Jurist and Christian gentleman, we add, that he is the same WILLIAM WIRT, whom the Journal afterwards in 1832 supported as the anti-Masonic candidate for the Presidency! It is true that his official advice to Mr. Monroe's administration not to recognize free negroes as "citizens of the United States," but strange as it may now seem, the howls and shrieks were in favor of his election to the highest office within the gift of the American people! We proceed to state the views which Mr. Wirt put forth on this subject, and invite to them the special attention of the Journal: The navigation laws of the United States required that masters of vessels should be citizens. Under this statute a question arose in the Treasury Department whether a free negro of Virginia was a citizen of the United States, and therefore entitled to be placed in command of a vessel. The point was referred by then the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney General of the United States in the following form: "Whether free persons of color are, in Virginia, citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels?"

To this query Mr. Wirt gave an official reply in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 7, 1821, from which we make the following extracts: "Looking to the Constitution as the standard of meaning, it seems very manifest that no person is included in the description of citizen of the United States who has not the full rights of citizenship."

citizen in the State of his residence. Among other proofs of this, it will be sufficient to advert to the Constitution, which declares that no person of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Now if a person born and residing in Virginia, but possessing none of the high characteristic provisions of a citizen of the State, nevertheless a citizen of Virginia, in the sense of the Constitution, then, on his removal to another State, he acquires all the immunities and privileges of a citizen of that State, although he possessed none of them in the State of his nativity; a consequence which certainly could not have been in the contemplation of the Convention. Again: the only qualification required by the Constitution to render a person eligible as President, Senator, or Representative of the United States, is, that he will be a "citizen of the United States" of a given age and residence. Free negroes and mulattoes can satisfy the requisition of age and residence as well as the white man; and if nativity, residence, and allegiance combined, (without the rights and privileges of a white man) suffice to make him a citizen of the United States, in the sense of the Constitution, then free negroes and mulattoes are eligible to those high offices, and may command the purse and sword of the nation.

Mr. Attorney General Wirt, after further discussing the subject, states his conclusion in the following words:

Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that free persons of color in Virginia are not citizens of the United States, with the intent and meaning of the acts regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels.

We submit to an honest public, whether the attempt of the Black Republican press to stir up the prejudices of the people against the U. S. Supreme Court, for deciding what Wirt in 1821, and the Congress in 1824, considered the true construction of the Constitution, is not a bare-faced imposture, and whether we have spoken too severely of it, in characterizing it as mere "howling and shrieking" for the most contemptible partisan purposes?

Arrival of the Borussia. New York, April 14.

The steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, arrived here this afternoon bringing Liverpool dates to the 31st ult.

The Cotton market is steady. The sales for two days were 10,000 bales.

Consoles closed at 93 1/2.

The Borussia brings no English news.

Paris, Sunday, March 29.

Nothing certain is known on what day the Conference on the Neuchatel Question will hold its fifth session. The general opinion is that a satisfactory settlement will be obtained.

Count de Morny's expected in May. The Duke de Grammont and Duke Montebello are mentioned to succeed him in the mission to Russia.

Numerous political arrests have been made at Lyons. It is said that the police have discovered a secret society, whose members are joined for the purpose of furthering the election of a well known Republican, named Raspail, who is not eligible under the new election law.

Spain.—The elections for the Cortes began on the 25th ult. The prospects are favorable for the government.

The infant, Don Enrique, brother of the King, has been ordered to quit Spain because he has declared for the Progressives.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, March 30.

To-day the French Ambassador exchanged ratifications on the Sound dues.

A decree of the transit dues is published by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

One Day Later.—New York, April 15.

The steamship Ericsson with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst., arrived here this morning.

Lord Palmerston was triumphant in the recent elections.

France indorses the Spanish-Mexican war. The English elections have resulted in an overwhelming Palmerston triumph.

London, Cobden, Layard and Bright are defeated.

The Londoners show the re-election of Lord John Russell, Rothschild, Crawford and Messrs Gladstone and Roebuck.

The Neuchatel difficulty is nearly settled.

A treaty of Commerce between Russia and France is nearly concluded.

The Neuchatel difficulty is the subject of much discussion, and the war like feeling continued as strong as ever.

Count Walewski has addressed a letter to the Marquis de Turgot, fully approving the conduct of Spain.

China.—Canton quiet. Admiral Seymour was at Hong Kong awaiting reinforcements.

General Homan was killed, the poisoning baker, resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

A telegraphic dispatch to Bombay says that the Emperor of China has ordered Yeh to conciliate peace upon any terms.

In China, with the exception of an attack on the junk, no further active operations had taken place.

On the 8th of February, a force under General Outram obtained a signal victory at Kosob over the Persians who were commanded by Sool Ool Moolk.

On the 31d of February, an expeditionary force of 419 cavalry, 4,300 infantry and 18 guns left Bushire, and in forty-one hours reached the Persian intrenchments at Boorahjoon, a distance of forty-six miles, whence the enemy retreated to the north, abandoning their stores and ammunition all of which were destroyed.

Two days after the troops commenced a return march, after an ineffectual night attack by the enemy.

On the 8th, at day break, the Persian army about 6,000 strong, with five guns, was attacked by the British cavalry and artillery, and totally routed.

The Persians lost 700 killed and 100 prisoners and 2 guns.

The British loss was 100 killed and 62 wounded. Lieutenant Frenchland was killed; Forbes Captain Mackler and Lieutenant Gruntree were wounded.

The expedition returned to Bushire on the 10th of February.

India.—Disturbances have taken place at Pegu. They are unimportant, but led to a skirmish with the troops.

Liverpool Market.—The Wheat trade opened firm, and a considerable quantity of American as well as other sorts changed hands at an advance of 2d per bushel on the quotations of the day week, and realized 1s 2d over the rates of Tuesday last.

Sack Flour dull of sale, but there is much better sale for bbl. far parcels of which command an improvement of 6d 1s; though we can hardly increase the value of extra brands.

Indian Corn has recovered from its recent depression, and several kinds of mixed feed found buyers at 31s 6d for yellow and 32s for white—American, 33s 6d and 34s per 480 pounds.

Washington News.—Mr Stanton left Washington for Kansas on the 7th; Mr Walker is to follow him on the 11th of May. Mr Walker has prepared an address to the people of Kansas to be published as soon as Mr Stanton arrives with him, and which will freshen up the policy he intends to pursue.

Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey, will probably succeed Mr. Forsyth as Minister to Mexico. The State Department is constantly receiving letters from our Ministers, Consuls, &c., asking to be relieved. Mr. Owen, Minister Resident at Naples, desired to return home immediately.

The President made the following appointments: J. B. Reynolds, Receiver of Public monies at Hudson, Wisconsin, vice Hoyt, resigned. Wm T. Gallows, Register of Land Office, and Noel Byron Blyden, Receiver of Public monies at Jackson, Wisconsin.

The President has appointed the following as Postmasters: Thomas W. Saragosa, vice Mr Talbot, Indianapolis, vice Mr Wick, commission expired.

Mr. Editor: Yourself and readers have doubtless heard of the Irishman whose cow came of a cow that never had a calf. I had considered the story as somewhat apocryphal until my attention was called to a calf now at Leesburgh, Koscisko County, the property of Robert Blain, Esq. The calf is now 13 1/2 months old, and has been giving milk ever since she was two months old. L. C. Jacoby, Esq. and myself both examined her; she is now giving milk at the rate of one half gallon per day, and that of a very rich quality. Another calf running in the same pasture was observed to be in the habit of sucking this calf when she was only two months old, which first attracted Mr. Blain's attention to this singular fact of nature. Milk was introduced in her teats, and she has been milked regularly since the appearance of a large swelling in her udder, never had a calf. The mother of the calf gave as I am credibly informed, 246 gallons of milk during the month of October last. The calf is evidently increasing in milk, and is something decidedly new under the sun. Mr. Blain asks \$80.00 for her.

MOSES JENKINSON.

April 14th, 1857.

New York, April 13.

The steamer George Law arrived here at 1 P. M.

She brings nearly \$1,250,000 in specie, and San Juan dates of March 3d.

She connected with the Golden Gate which left San Francisco at the appointed time, but had the consequence of a slight accident. The Golden Gate spoke on the 26th, off Margaret Island, the steamer John L. Stephens, with the mails of 5th of January, bound up.

The George Law on her outward passage, rescued the crew of the Brig Mary C. Haskell from N. Y., wrecked March 26th, on Cape Maize.

The George Law left Aspinwall, April 4th.—The Graciosa left the same day for Havana.—The Tennessee arrived at Aspinwall the same day.

The dates from Greytown are to April 3d.

Col. Lockbridge went up the river on the 24th of March with all his forces, to attack San Carlos. When last heard from he was at Machuca Rapids, intending to attack Castillo. He had secured everything from San Carlos and Serapiqui previous to leaving.

Nothing later from Walker.

There is some excitement on the Isthmus growing out of apprehensions of an attack by the natives upon the foreigners.

The Railroad Company is taking every precaution to protect passengers and property in transit.

A bearer of dispatches from Bogota took passage in the Geo. Law, at Aspinwall, on his way to Washington, with the news that Mr. Moroz had been refused all negotiations on the riot question.

A proposition was made in the New Granada Senate to send a force to the Isthmus, which met with opposition.

News from California is very meagre.

There has been no further action in the Legislature concerning the State debt.

The prisoners in the State Prison were starving, and several had already died. The Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for their relief.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., April 13.

Important from San Juan.—The steamship Isabel arrived here on Sunday night, with dates from Havana and Key West to the 10th inst.

The steamship Tennessee was at Key West. Lockbridge had abandoned Castillo and Serapiqui.

The San Juan River was in complete possession of the Costa Ricans.

A dreadful explosion had taken place on board the steamer J. N. Scott, by which sixty lives were lost.

The Tennessee would sail on the evening of the 10th for New York, with several of Lockbridge's command, including fifty sick and wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Although the Administration is not officially informed of the fact, it is understood that Wm. C. Reed has accepted the China Mission.

The President has re-appointed Christopher Carson, agent for Indians in New Mexico, and S. M. Yost to a similar office in that territory, vice Myers resigned.

Henry B. Welsh, Receiver of Public Monies at Des Moines, Iowa, vice Cassidy, resigned.

Ex-Governor returned here this morning to close his official business with the Government. He has stated to friends that he will not be drawn into a newspaper controversy being satisfied that while he was Governor he honestly and to the best of his ability discharged his duties.—He also says he will not be responsible for publication of reported conversations, many of which are contradictory, but is willing to be judged by his official acts and statements, which by himself were committed to paper.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

There are over one hundred applicants for the six land offices in Nebraska. Chairman of the Board of that territory, recommended that residents only be appointed. The following are said to have been appointed:

—District, J. C. Turk, Register; J. H. Patrick, Receiver; South Platt District, I. L. Gibbs, Register; Edward Dismal, A. Receiver; Number District—G. H. Nixon, Tenn., Register, Andrew Hopkins, Penn., Receiver.

There is a little doubt that Governor Izard will be removed. No successor designated.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The salutatory of Mr. Harris as editor and proprietor appears in the Union of this morning.

He says he brings to the duties of his position considerable experience in the editorial service, with no small share of zeal, faith and devotion to the great principles of the Democratic party.

The Secretary of the Navy, during the pressure of other business, has not yet acted upon the final cases decided by the Naval Board of Inquiry. The seals are not even broken.

The Union will appear to-morrow under the auspices of the new editor, Colonel Carpenter, of Pennsylvania will be retained as assistant editor. The report that Edmund Burke and others are engaged is altogether untrue.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The New Granadian Difficulty.—The administration has been officially advised by Messrs Morse and Bowler of the Pennsylvania Convention to treat with the Government of New Granada.

The affairs on the Isthmus were to day a matter of Cabinet consultation, and excluded all other subjects.

Our Government has resolved that American rights in that quarter shall be respected, and will send thither four or five vessels of war, with such instructions to the commanders as will, it is believed, consummate that object, and lead to a settlement of the existing difficulties.

The administration has determined to take a decided stand.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in noticing the Democratic victory in New Haven, Connecticut, at the late election, says:

"We are more particular in noticing the success of Democratic principles in New Haven, because it is, and long has been, the grand focus of agitation, in the pulp and out, for the State of Connecticut. It was there that the bells were tolled (all that the shriekers could get hold of) in sympathy with weeping nature, during a solar eclipse, soon after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Law. It was there that a venerable and worthy divine threatened to don his episcopal robes, and march to the tented field. It was there that the Rev. Amos A. Phelps, in a public meeting, declared that he would not share his honors with a Nebraska man; a hard case for them undoubtedly. It was from New Haven that the

Sharp's rifle meeting was held in a Congregational Church. It was from New Haven that the Kansas rifle troops took up their line of march; and there, two or three years past, when the Black, and Wilson, and Burlingame, and numerous other blood-and-thunder orators of the Black Republican Abolition stripe, have held forth continually. There the pulpit (not all the pulpits) has been perverted from its sacred functions and prostituted to political electioneering. And behold the result. The Gibraltar of Washington, which used to be good for four hundred to five hundred anti-Democratic majority has gone over to Democracy, horse, foot and dragons."

Connecticut Election.—We knew from the silence of the telegraph—always prompt to give an account of an anti-Democratic success—that the Fusionists had met with a decided reverse in old Connecticut at the late State election. It turns out that the Democrats have elected two of the four members of Congress, both being Fusionists, and that the Fusion ticket has but one thousand majority for State officers. Last

agregional Election.—The election of a
bor of Congress for this district, to fill the
ay caused by the death of Mr. Brenton,
probably be held in October next. We un-
and Hon. Robert Lowry of Goshen will be
andidate for nomination. Dr. Stungs of this
also, has no very serious objections to serv-
is country for two years at the Capitol, if
ey. We have not yet heard of any other
idates on the democratic side.

the fusion side, Mr. Mitchell of Noble, W.
Williams of Kosciesko, Deacons and Harris of
art, and J. B. Howe of Lagrange are
sen of.

inations for Aldermen.—The Ward Meet-
last night were very largely attended, and
almost harmony pervaded all. The follow-
candidates for Aldermen were nominated:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|----------------|
| 1st | Ward—T. Stevens, | W. Boeger. |
| 2d | " John Off, | E. Vordermark. |
| 3d | " C. Good, | C. Orr. |
| 4th | " W. Pratt, | W. McKieley. |
| 5th | " A. M. Webb, | Chris. Baker. |

Democratic Meeting.—A large and enthusias-
meeting of the democrats at the city of Fort
yne was held on Tuesday evening last to
ce the necessary steps for calling a convention
to nominate candidates for City Officers. P.
ongland was called to the chair and C. O.
ointed Secretary. F. P. Randall stated the
ject of the meeting. Some discussion took
ce as to the best mode of nominating; some
voicing ward meetings and a delegate con-
vention, while others were in favor of a mass
convention. Speeches were made by Messrs
undall, Stevens, Carson, Smith, Link, Flem-
g, and others. The meeting finally resolved
ut each Ward should nominate its own Alder-
men at Ward meetings to be held on Friday
next evening, and that a Grand Mass Convention
ould be held this (Saturday) evening, at the
ourt house, to nominate candidates for Mayor,
arshal, and other city officers.

Democratic City Convention.—By the article
stated it will be seen that a Democratic Con-
vention be held this evening, for nominating city of-
cers.

We trust the convention will be well attended
and that due care will be taken in selecting
suitable candidates for the important offices to
be filled. The democrats will be held respon-
sible for the acts of these officers, and it is their
duty therefore to select none but good men and
active faithful democrats for their candidates.

In addition to the usual city officers, the Com-
mon Council have decided that the three School
Trustees shall hereafter be elected by the people.
This is a highly important office, and one on
which the success of our Common Schools must
in a great measure depend. The school tax is
heavy, and may, if properly and judiciously ex-
pended, produce an incalculable amount of good
to the rising generation. Care should therefore
be taken to select for this office some of our very
best men—men who will feel the importance of
the trust reposed in them, carefully guard the
interest of our common school, and so expend the
school money as to produce the greatest amount
of good, and render the fullest satisfaction to the
taxpayers. We have now got a good school;
it is yet in its infancy, and needs careful
training and judicious management to place it
on a firm and stable foundation, and realize the
hopes of those who aided in its erection.

The democrats are in a majority in this city,
and will probably elect all their candidates.—
They ought therefore be careful in selecting the
right kind of men for all offices; and for School
Trustees especially the greatest circumspection
should be exercised. We look upon this as by
far the most important office that is to be filled,
and trust such men may be nominated as will
faithfully discharge their duty, and be a credit
to the party electing them.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Great Democratic
Glow.—The land of steady habits is in a fair
way to redeem itself from the thrall of fan-
aticism and humbug. Last year it gave Fremont
a majority of nearly 8,000 over Buchanan. A
siber second thought has convinced thousands
that they had been deceived by the humbugging
of the Kansas strikers, and at the election last
week the democrats came near carrying the
state. Halley, republican, is elected Governor
by only two or three hundred majority over
Ingram, democrat. We gain two members of
Congress, having elected two and the republican
two; in the last Congress the republicans had
all four members. The congressional delegation
stands as follows: First district, Ezra Clark,
Republican; Second district, Samuel Arnold,
Democrat; Third district, Sidney Dean, Repub-
lican; Fourth district, Wm. Bishop, Democrat;
Clark and Dean are members of the present
House. In one year more Connecticut will be
redeemed and take her place in the democratic
column.

This glorious result in Connecticut is, we
trust, significant a general reaction in the New
England States. Last year Fremont's majority
was between 7,000 and 8,000, to which may be
added Fillmore's vote of 3,000—making up
wards of 10,000 against Buchanan. This year
the republicans and know-nothings united, and
the democrats have beat both in two congress-
ional districts, and reduced the opposition major-
ity on the state ticket to two or three hundred—
showing a clear democratic gain of 10,000.
Connecticut has been the head quarters of
Boscherism, Sharp's-rifle-ism, and political preach-
ing. But the people have become disgusted with
the hypocrisy, falsehood, and deceit, of their
political misleaders and have begun to think and
act for themselves.

The Supreme Court has decided the democratic
principles to be the principles of the constitu-
tion. The election of Mr. Buchanan has given
oppose and confidence to the country; and the
people of Connecticut are hastening to repair
the error they were led into last year, by now
avenging themselves under the banner of the
fourth of the constitution. Their example will be
followed by the neighboring states; and we hope
to see Maine, New Hampshire, and perhaps
Rhode Island, also, echo the doctrines of aboli-
tionism, sectionalism, intolerance, and disunion, and
like manner place themselves under the same
baneful banner. The Black republicans have
basted, that they had the entire New England
election in Congress; but Connecticut has
been the charm by electing two sterling dem-
ocrats, and we have strong faith that other states
will follow the noble example, and remove the
dark stigma which such a representation cast on
a fair fame of New England.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

We notice the Times has already raised the
cry that the Catholics, Lutherans, and demo-
crats are seeking to destroy our common schools,
and it calls upon the public to make the issue.
We deny that any such intention exists—at
least among any considerable portion of the
democratic party or the religious bodies referred
to. There may be such a desire on the part of
a few who allow their prejudices to overcome
their sense of propriety; and they may be aided
and urged on by some men professing democra-
cy, who hope to gain an influence and position
in this manner they never could attain other-
wise. But our belief is that the mass of both
native born and naturalized democrats are warm-
ly attached to the common school system, and
most of the latter who might even prefer a differ-
ent system, have no desire to embarrass or en-
danger the democratic party by the introduction
of any such issue.

Such a course, if attempted, would be a suicide
note, and result in their own overthrow, and
perhaps that of the democratic party. It would
be truly a Godsend to the now prostrate Know-
Nothing faction, and would be hailed as an ac-
knowledge that the charges made against our
naturalized citizens, and from which the dem-
ocratic party so gallantly defended them, were
well founded. Are they prepared for such a re-
sult?

We have always deprecated any introduction
of religious or sectarian topics into politics; and
while we have strenuously advocated the fullest
rights of conscience and equality of privileges for
all religious denominations, have also opposed all
exclusive favors or attempts to gain power by
bringing the influence of any church to bear on
our elections. We are opposed to any union of
church and state, or mingling of religion and
politics.

It is charged that an attempt is to be made to
elect such School Trustees as will favor the dis-
tribution or squandering of the public school
fund among private schools, and leave the public
schools, of which we have such cause to be proud
to sink for want of the proper means of support.
If such an idea has been entertained, we ask those
in favor of it to pause and reflect on the conse-
quences. The public school will not be abandoned
without a struggle; if it falls, the fall will be as-
cribed to the democratic party, and the friends
of the school will be arrayed against us by our
opponents. We have too much confidence in the
good faith of the Catholics and Lutherans to be-
lieve they meditate such a return to the democ-
ratic party for the aid and assistance it gave them
in the trying ordeal through which they have
recently passed. As we have before said, we
admit there may be a few hot headed and
injurious Catholics who will be willing to do this,
and they may be and probably are urged
forward by dishonest men claiming to be dem-
ocrats for their own selfish purposes. But we ask
the masses whether they are willing to follow
such dangerous and injurious counselors, and
lead to the almost certain dismemberment of the
democratic party in this city. If not, now is the
time to show their devotion to democratic prin-
ciples, and make a suitable return for the support
that party has always given them, by resolving
to discontinue any attempt to disturb or de-
stroy our public school or to nominate Trustees
inimical to its welfare and stability.

The Trustees are to be nominated to-night—
Let all good democrats, naturalized as well as
native-born go to the convention resolved to nomi-
nate such a Board as will maintain the integrity
of our public school, and consider the world that
the friends of common schools, and the friends
of education. Such a course would be
one of wisdom and patriotism, and it would en-
sure the permanence of the democratic party, and
the safety of the equal rights which that party
has secured to the naturalized citizen. An op-
posite course would lead to bickerings and strife;
might destroy the democratic strength, would as-
surdly give new life to the odious and proscrip-
tive order of know nothingism, and enable it to
its leisure to trample on and destroy the rights
now guaranteed to our foreign born citizens of
all denominations. This momentous question is
to be decided to-night. Are our citizens pre-
pared to act coolly and sensibly upon it—or will they
follow the promptings of leaders with no more
judgment than the foolish dog in the fable which
by grasping at a shadow lost the substance?

Removal of the Post Office.—We neglected
last week to announce that the post-office had
been removed to Clinton Street next door south
of Hamilton's Bank. It is a very good location,
and has been fitted up by Mr. Maier in a far
better and more convenient manner than the
old office. This is an age of improvement, and
our postmaster seems resolved to keep up with
the spirit of the age.

The Commissioners of Allen Co. have ap-
pointed Mr. J. B. Blue, of Cedar Creek, Auditor,
to temporarily fill the vacancy caused by the
death of Mr. Starkweather. This appointment
will continue until the October election, when an
Auditor will be regularly elected.

The Canal.—The repairs, cleaning out &c
of the Wabash & Erie canal are completed, and
the water will be let in this evening. The canal
will be ready for navigation on Monday.

April Showers and May Flowers.—The clerk
of the weather seems to be rather behind time
in his arrangements, and is giving real stormy,
blustering, snowing, Christmas weather, instead
of these gentle zephyrs and April showers of
which the poets used to sing. It is snowing hard
this morning, and has done so almost every day
this week. The ground has been frozen hard
and solid, and although the weather is dreary
and wintry. The approach of the comet, or
something else has evidently deranged the
seasons.

"First it blew,
Then it snowed,
And then it froze."

as a modern poet beautifully expresses it.

We publish the advertisement of the
City Election, without any order from our present
sacred City Council, which while squandering
the public funds for all other purposes, is won-
derfully economical where printing is concerned.
It is a notice that ought to be generally seen by
our citizens, and therefore we publish it, in full
confidence that the new board will consist of men
with souls who will order the payment of the
service we render the city.

Notwithstanding the great hue and cry
raised in these days against the evils of intoxica-
ting liquors, people will continue to use them oc-
casional, particularly for Medical Purposes.
It may therefore be of advantage to know where
to obtain them in their native purity at the
lowest prices. We refer those wishing such in-
formation, to the advertisement of L. FALK, 93
Columbia Street, who has just received a full
stock of foreign and domestic liquors, wines &c
of the most approved brands, and warranted
genuine, which he will sell at the lowest prices.
We have not tested his articles, but are inclined
to believe they are all he recommends them
to be.

Mr. TIMM has received his spring stock of
Clothes, Cassimeres, Vestings, Clothing &c. Those
who wish to decorate the outward man, or cut a
great gurge at comparatively small expense,
will of course give him a call.

Beare of Counterfeits.—There are so many

counterfeit bills in circulation, and they are now
so well executed that it becomes almost impos-
sible to detect them. It would therefore be ad-
visable to subscribe for Dye's new paper, called
the 25 Witnesses, or the Forger Convicted,
which describes all genuine notes, and exhibits
at a glance every counterfeit in circulation. Pub-
lished weekly by John S. Dye, Broker, 70 Wall
Street New York. See advertisement in another
column.

Farmers are referred to Messrs. Rockhill &
Nelson's sale of fine Durham Cattle. They offer
some of the finest stock in the state, and those
wishing to improve their breed of cattle would
do well to their interest to attend the sale.

The celebrated Dr. HART, formerly of
the Bellevue Hospital, New York, will be in this
city next Monday, and remain one week only.
His attention is devoted chiefly to consumption
and diseases of the throat and lungs, in the cure
of which, by means of his newly invented com-
pound therm-hydric lung inhaler, he is said to
have remarkable success.

Impediments of Speech Cured in from one to
three hours, without pain or operation by Dr.
Joyce, said to be the only man living who can
cure stammering, &c. He is practicing with
great success at the Rockhillhouse in this place,
where he will remain until the 22d inst.

Dr. J. gives his whole attention to impediments
of speech, deafness, chronic diseases, and insert-
ing artificial eyes. As a practitioner in the above
diseases, Dr. J. has excelled in New York and
Philadelphia—his home—and comes well recom-
mended and highly spoken of with numerous
testimonials from persons in this vicinity and
New York. Afflicted, give him a call.

Boiler Explosion.—The State Senate's Office

in Ruins!
We give below an account of a dreadful ac-
cident, by the explosion of a steam boiler, which
has almost entirely destroyed the office of the
State Senate. The loss is estimated at \$12,000,
and is so heavy as to render it impossible for the
proprietors to recommence business without the
aid of friends. A meeting has been held at
Indianapolis and a committee appointed to raise
subscriptions for the relief of the owners, and
circulars have been sent throughout the state
asking assistance. Persons willing to contribute
can learn the amount at this office, or forward it
to John W. Dodd or Aquilla Jones at Indian-
apolis.

Distressing Accident.

On last Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, the
new boiler of the Sentinel office exploded, tear-
ing down one wing of the Capital House, and
killing one boy and seriously injuring a number
of men. We never saw so complete a wreck of
a Printing Office.

The Office of the Sentinel has just been re-
moved to the Capital Building. The Composing
and Press rooms were in three stories of the
right wing, and all the materials have been re-
moved in the presses placed in position, ready
for starting, and the steam raised in a new boiler
for the first time, and under the supervision of
Mr. Vinton they were just starting a new engine
to work the daily paper for the first time. A
number of hands were in the press rooms, and
in the engine room there were several others.
The rest, Mr. Vinton, Mr. Doughty, Mr. Glazier,
and several others. The boiler was in the
space between the wings. The boiler was
thrown through two walls, cast carrying with it
the sides of the building, and letting the floors
of the second and third stories down with their
weight of types, stands, frames and stones. One
boy, George Homan, was discovered under the
boiler head and was dead when taken out.
Several were badly hurt but not seriously. An
Adams press was torn to pieces—a Taylor press
beside it was badly broken, and the other presses
damaged, while the type was nearly all thrown
into a heap.

An inquest was held over the boy that was
killed, and a verdict returned in accordance with
the above facts. A variety of opinions are
entertained as to the cause of the accident, but as
they are only opinions it would not do to repeat
them. The engine was under the direction of
Mr. Vinton and Mr. Glazier, both competent
engineers, and of many years' experience in put-
ting up engines, which satisfies us that neglect
or carelessness on their part was not the cause.
The boiler was new, used for the first time, and
manufactured by Dumont & Co. of this city.
A general sympathy is felt for Messrs. Bio-
ham & Doughty, in the loss they have sustained,
and active measures are on foot to assist them.
A public meeting was appointed to send circulars
to all parts of the State, and which has been
done.

The publication of the Sentinel has been sus-
pended since the accident—we have not heard
definitely when it will be resumed, but suppose
during next week. We truly sympathize with
our contemporaries in their heavy misfortune, and
with the family of Homan, who was the main
assistance in their support. To those hands that
were injured and disabled from work, as-
sistance should be depend on for their support—
to them we extend our deepest sympathy.—
Indianapolis Locomotive April 11th.

Are Negroes Citizens?

The Albany Argus has an able article on this
subject in reply to some observations by the
Journal. We extract from it the following
paragraphs:
But when and by whom was the doctrine that
colored men are not citizens first officially decid-
ed? Not during the present month by the
Supreme Court in the Dred Scott's case. Not in
1838 by the Supreme Court of Tennessee in the
case of the State vs. Loveless. Nor indeed in
1834 by Chief Justice Roger Taney in the
Crandall's case. It had an earlier, and doubtless in
the estimation of the Journal, and a more dis-
tinguished origin. It was first officially announced
by William Wirt in 1821 when Attorney
General of the United States—and lost the
Journal's recollection should be at fault in rela-
tion to that learned and distinguished Jurist and
Christian gentleman, we add, that he is the same
WILLIAM WIRT, whom the Journal afterwards
in 1832 supported as the anti-Masonic candidate
for the Presidency! It is true that his official
advice to free negroes as "citizens of the United
States" set the Journal to "howling and rage."
But strange as it may now seem, the howls
and shrieks were in favor of his election to the
highest office within the gift of the American
people! We proceed to state the views which
Wirt put forth on this subject, and invite to
the special attention of the Journal:
The navigation laws of the United States re-
quired that masters of vessels should be citizens.
Under this statute a question arose in the Treas-
ury Department whether a free negro of
Virginia was a citizen of the United States, and
therefore entitled to be placed in command of a
vessel. The point was referred by then the
Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney Gen-
eral of the United States in the following form:
"Whether free persons of color are, in Virginia,
citizens of the United States, within the intent
and meaning of the acts regulating foreign and
coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command
vessels?"

To this query Mr. Wirt gave an official reply
in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dat-
ed November 7, 1821, from which we make the
following extracts:
Looking to the Constitution as the standard of
meaning, it seems very manifest that no person
is included in the description of citizen of the
United States who has not the full rights of a

citizen in the State of his residence. Among
other proofs of this, it will be sufficient to advert
to the constitutional provision that "the citizens
of each State shall be entitled to all the privi-
leges and immunities of citizens in the several
States." Now if a person born and residing in
Virginia, but possessing none of the high char-
acteristics of a citizen of the State, and not
the Constitution, then, on his removal to another
State, he acquires all the immunities and privi-
leges of a citizen of that State, although he
possessed none of them in the State of his nativ-
ity; a consequence which certainly could not
have been in the contemplation of the Conven-
tion. Again: the only qualification required by
the Constitution to render a person eligible as
President, Senator, or Representative of the
United States, is, that he will be a "citizen of
the United States" of a given age and residence.
Free negroes and mulattoes can satisfy the re-
quirement of age and residence as well as the
white man; and if nativity, residence, and age,
combined (without the rights and privileges of
a white man) are sufficient to make him a
"citizen of the United States" in the sense of the
Constitution, then free negroes and mulattoes are
eligible to these high offices, and may command
the purse and sword of the nation.

Mr. Attorney General Wirt, after further dis-
cussing the subject, states his conclusion in the
following words:
Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that: free
persons of color in Virginia are not citizens of the
United States, with the intent and meaning of
the acts regulating foreign and coasting trade
so as to be qualified to command vessels.

We submit to an honest public, whether the
attempt of the Black Republican press to stir up
the prejudices of the people against the U. S.
Supreme Court, for deciding what Wirt in 1821
and Dagget in 1834, endorsed as the true con-
struction of the Constitution, is not a bare-faced
impudence, and whether we have spoken too
severely of it, in characterizing it as mere "howl-
ing and shrieking" for the most contemptible
partisan purposes?

Arrival of the Borussia.

New York, April 14.
The steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, ar-
rived here this afternoon bringing Liverpool
dates to the 31st ult.
The Cotton market is steady. The sales for
two days were 10,000 bales.
Consols closed at 93 3/4.
The Borussia brings no English news.

Nothing certain is known on what day the
Conference on the Neuchatel Question will hold
its fifth session. The general opinion is that a
satisfactory settlement will be obtained.
Count de Morny's is expected in May. The
Duke de Grammont and Duke Montebello are
mentioned to succeed him in the mission to
Russia.

Numerous political arrests have been made at
Lyons. It is said that the police have discovered
a secret society, whose members are joined for
the purpose of furthering the election of a well
known Republican, named Raspail, who is not
eligible under the new election law.

Spain.—The elections for the Cortes began on
the 25th ult. The prospects are favorable for
the government.
The Infanta, Don Enrique, brother of the
King, has been ordered to quit Spain because
he has declared for the Progressionists.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, March 30.
To-day the French Ambassador exchanged
ratifications on the Sound dues.
A decree of the transit dues is published by
the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

One Day Later.—by the Ericsson.

New York, April 15.
The steamship Ericsson with Liverpool dates
to the 1st inst, arrived here this morning.
Lord Palmerston was triumphant in the recent
elections.
France endorses the Spanish-Mexican war.
The English elections have resulted in an over-
whelming Palmerston triumph.
Gibson, Cobden, Layard and Bright are de-
feated.
The London returns show the re-election of
Lord John Russell, Rothschild, Crawford and
Messrs Gladstone and Roebuck.
The Neuchatel difficulty is nearly settled.
A treaty of commerce between Russia and
France is nearly concluded.

Spain.—The Mexican difficulty is the subject
of much discussion, and the war like feeling con-
tinued as strong as ever.
Count Walewski has addressed a letter to
the Marquis de Turgot, fully approving the con-
duct of Spain.
China.—Canton quiet. Admiral Seymour
was at Hong Kong awaiting reinforcements.
The trial of Allum, the poisoning baker, re-
sulted in a verdict of acquittal.
A telegraphic dispatch to Bombay says that
the Emperor of China has ordered Yeh to con-
ciliate peace upon any terms.
In China, with the exception of an attack on
the junks, no further active operations had tak-
en place.

Persia.—On the 8th of February, a force un-
der General Outram obtained a signal victory
at Koonab over the Persians who were com-
manded by Sool Cool Moolk.
On the 31d of February, an expeditionary
force of 49 cavalry, 4,300 infantry and 18
guns left Bushire, and in forty-one hours reached
the Persian intrenchments at Boorahjoon, a
distance of forty-six miles, whence the army re-
treated to the mountains, abandoning their stores
and ammunition all of which were destroyed.
Two days after the troops commenced a return
march, after an ineffectual night attack by the
enemy.

On the 8th, at day break, the Persian army
about 6,000 strong, with five guns, was attacked
by the British cavalry and artillery, and totally
routed.
The Persians lost 700 killed and 100 prisoners
and 2 guns.
The British loss was 100 killed and 62 wound-
ed. Lieutenant Frenchland was killed; Forbes
Captain Maclellan and Lieutenant Guntree were
wounded.
The expedition returned to Bushire on the 10th
of February.
India.—Disturbances have taken place at Po-
gu. They are unimportant, but led to a skir-
mish with the troops.

Liverpool Market.—The Wheat trade opened
firm, and a considerable quantity of American
wheat as well as other sorts changed hands at an ad-
vance of 2d per bushel on the quotations of the
day week, and realized 1 1/2d over the rates of
Tuesday last.
Sack Flour dull of sale, but there is much
better sale for bbl., fair parcels of which com-
mand an improvement of 6d a s; though we
can hardly increase the value of extra brands.
Indian Corn has recovered from its recent de-
pression, and some quantities of mixed have found
buyers at 31s for yellow and 32s for white—
American, 33s6d a 34s per 480 pounds.

Washington News.—Mr. Stanton left Wash-
ington for Kansas on the 7th; Mr. Walker is to
follow him on the 11th of May. Mr. Walker
has prepared an address to the people of Kansas
to be published as soon as Mr. Stanton arrives
there, which address will foreshadow the policy
he intends to pursue.
Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey, will prob-
ably succeed Mr. Forsyth as Minister to Mexico.
The State Department is constantly receiving
letters from our Ministers, Counsels, etc., ask-
ing to be relieved. Mr. Owen, Minister Resi-
dent at Naples, desired to return home immedi-
ately.

The President made the following appoint-
ments: J. B. Reynolds, Receiver of Public monies
at Hudson, Wisconsin; ex Hoyt, resigned. Wm.
T. Galloway, Register of Land Office, and Noel
Byron Brown, Receiver of Public monies at An-
derson, Wisconsin.

The President has appointed the following as
Postmasters: Thomas Young, Saratoga, vice Mr.
Talbot; Indianapolis, vice Mr. Wick, commission-
expired.

Mr. Editor.
Yourself and readers have doubtless
heard of the Irishman whose cow came of a cow
that never had a calf. I had considered the
story as somewhat apocryphal until my atten-
tion was called to a calf now at Leesburgh,
Kosciusko County, the property of Robert Blain.
The calf is now 13 1/2 months old, and has
been giving milk ever since she was two months
old. L. C. Jacoby, Esq. and myself both ex-
amined her; she is now giving milk at the rate
of half gallon per day, and that of a very
rich quality. Another calf running in the same
pasture was observed to be in the habit of suck-
ing this calf when she was only two months old,
which first attracted Mr. Blain's attention to
this singular freak of nature. Milk was noticed
in her teats, and she has been milked regularly
ever since. She is part Durham, and presents
the appearance of a large yearling heifer, and has
never had a calf. The mother of the calf gave,
as I am credibly informed, 246 gallons of good
milk during the month of October last. The
calf is evidently increasing in milk, and is some-
thing decidedly new under the sun. Mr. Blain
asks \$80.00 for her.

MOSES JENKINSON.

New York, April 13.

The steamer George Law arrived here at 1,
P. M.
She brings nearly \$1,250,000 in specie, and
San Juan dates of March 3d.

She connected with the Golden Gate which
left San Francisco at the appointed time, but put
back in consequence of a slight accident. The
Golden Gate spoke on the 26th, off Marguerita
Island, the steamer John L. Stephens, with the
mails of 5th of January, bound up.
The George Law on her outward passage,
rescued the crew of the Brig Mary C. Haskell,
from N. Y., wrecked March 26th, on Cape
Maize.

The George Law left Aspinwall, April 4th—
The Granada left the same day for Havana.—
The Tennessee arrived at Aspinwall the same
day.
The dates from Greytown are to April 3d.
Col. Lockridge went up the river on the 24th
of March with all his forces, to attack San Car-
los. After last heard from he was at Machu-
ca Rapids, intending to attack Castillo. He had
removed everything from San Carlos and Scra-
piqui previous to leaving.

Nothing later from Walker.
There is some excitement on the Isthmus,
growing out of apprehensions of an attack by
the natives upon the foreigners.

The Railroad Company is taking every pre-
caution to protect passengers and property in
transit.

A bearer of dispatches from Bogota took pas-
sage in the Geo. Law, at Aspinwall, on his way
to Washington, with the news that Mr. Morse
had been refused all negotiations on the riot
question.

A proposition was made in the New Granad-
ian Senate to send a force to the Isthmus, which
met with opposition.

News from California is very meagre.
There has been no further action in the Legis-
lature concerning the State debt.

The prisoners in the State Prison were
starving, and several had already died. The
Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for their re-
lief.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., April 15.

Important from San Juan.—The steamship
Isabel arrived here on Sunday night, with dates
from Havana and Key West to the 10th inst.
The steamship Tennessee was at Key West.
Lockridge had abandoned Castillo and Scra-
piqui.

The San Juan River was in complete posses-
sion of the Costa Ricans.
A dreadful epidemic had taken place on
board the steamer J. N. Scott, by which sixty
lives were lost.

The Tennessee would sail on the evening of
the 16th for New York, with several of Lock-
ridge's command, including fifty sick and
wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Although the Administration is not offi-
cially informed of the fact, it is understood
that Wm. C. Reed has accepted the China
Mission.

The President has re-appointed Christopher
Carson, agent for Indians in New Mexico, and
S. M. Yost to a similar office in that territory,
vice Myers resigned.

Henry B. Welsh, Receiver of Public Monies at
Des Moines, Iowa, vice Cassidy, resigned.

Ex Gov. Geary returned here this morning to
close his official business with the Government.
He has stated to friends that he will not be drawn
into a newspaper controversy being satisfied
that while he was Governor he honestly and to
the best of his ability discharged his duties.—
He also says he will not be responsible for pub-
lication of reported conversations, many of which
are contradictory, but is willing to be judged by
his official acts and statements, which by himself
were committed to paper.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

There are over one hundred applicants for the
six land offices in Nebraska. Chapman for the de-
legate from that territory, recommended that res-
idents only be appointed. The following are said
to have been appointed:

—District, J. C. Turk, Register; J. H. Pat-
rick, Receiver; South Platt District—J. L. Gibbs
Register, Edward Disland, Alva, Receiver; Num-
ber District—G. H. Nixon, Penn., Register, An-
drew Hopkin, Nebraska, Receiver.

There is but little doubt that Governor
Lizard will be removed. No successor design-
ated.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The salutatory of Mr. Harris as editor and pro-
prietor appears in the Union of this morning.
He says he brings to the duties of his position
considerable experience in the editorial service,
with no small share of zeal, faith and devotion
to the great principles of the Democratic party.

The Secretary of the Navy, during the pre-
surre of other business, has not yet acted upon
the findings in the four cases decided by the
Naval Board of Inquiry. The seals are not even
broken.

The Union will appear to-morrow under the
auspices of the new editor. Colonel Carpenter,
of Pennsylvania will be retained as assistant
editor. The report that Edmund Burke and
others are engaged is altogether untrue.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The New Granadian Difficulty.—The admin-
istration has been officially advised by Messrs
Morse and Bowlin of their unsuccessful efforts to

WE have received a large stock of SPRING and SUMMER, Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

For Ladies wear DRESSES GOODS—Large assortment in Silks, Satins, Chiffons, Bareges, Barges, Delaines, Brilles, Chiffons, English, French and American PRINTS, Lawns, Organdies, Jacquets, Lutes, &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS, a full assortment.

EMBROIDERIES!
Collars, Edgings, Bands, Flouncings, Sleeves, &c.
HOSIERY—Gloves, Hosiery, Lace Mitts, Ladies' Socks and Merino Vests.

PARASOLS—every style, in great variety.
SHAWLS—Staple and fancy, all kinds and qualities.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Silk, Satin, Crap and Straw Bonnets; Bobses, great variety; French and American Artificial; Frames, Ruches, Cape Nets, Crapes; Florence, Macelaine and Gros de Nap Silks; Satins, Ties, Gowns, Linings, Straw Brides, and Blond Edgings.

Goods for Children's wear in great variety.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Clubs, Cassimers (plaid and fancy), Vests, Hdkfs, Crava, Hair-Rose, Stockings, Suspenders, &c.
TABLE GOODS—full assortment.

Make it the best stock of goods to be found in this market. To be sold at the lowest figure for Cash.

S. C. EVANS & CO.
Fort Wayne, April 2, 1857. 3m42

NEW LIQUOR STORE.

L. FALK.

Wholesale Dealer in Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

No. 93 Columbia Street.

One door east of Meyer & Groter's Drug Store; S. J. opening and will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Cherry Brandy, French Brandy, Port Brandy, Domestic Brandy, Apple Brandy, Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Brandy, Gin, O. Bourbon Whisky, Rye Whisky, Monongahela Whisky, Common Whisky, Schiedam Schnaps, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Imported and Domestic CIGARS & SARDINES.

To which I would call the attention of both the City and Country Trade. All who want first rate articles, at

CHEAP PRICES, will please give us a call. April 17, '57 1f-42

GENTLEMEN'S

Clothing and Furnishing

ESTABLISHMENT.

Columbia Street, FORT WAYNE.

G. THOMAS & BROTHER have received a full supply of Spring and Summer GOODS, Broad Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimers, Marcellines and Silk, satins, and other seasonal goods, which they are prepared to make up in the best and most fashionable style.

Ready Made Clothing

of the newest styles, warranted well made and at no tip. Every variety of SUMMER WEAR, at the lowest prices.

Silk, Fur, and Wool Hats; latest style Cassimers do—Leghorns, Panama, and Palm Leaf do—Summer Caps, all styles and varieties.

A large stock of Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Fancy French Spats, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Walking Canes in great variety, &c., &c.

The public are invited to give them a call, as they warrant their articles to be of the very best quality, and will be sold at extremely low prices.

April 18th, 1857. 3m42

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing in Columbia City, County of Whitley, State of Indiana, under the firm and name of J. H. THOMAS & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and book accounts are in the hands of A. Y. Hoopes, our successor in business, to whom they belong.

JOHN H. THOMAS, J. H. THOMAS & BROTHER.

Columbia City, April 10, 1857. 3m42

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I have levied upon and will expose for sale by public auction, at the Court House in Allen County, Indiana, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. of the 18th day of April, 1857, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described property, to wit: A lot No. two (2), being ninety acres, of the section of land granted and reserved to John B. Bourie, deceased, at the treaty made and concluded between the Potawatomi Tribe of Indians and the United States, on the 16th day of October, 1826, situated on the Wabash River, adjoining the old boundary line below Fort Wayne, in Allen County, Indiana; and on and for use and benefit of the full amount of judgment of \$2,000, with interest thereon, and the balance of said judgment, as aforesaid, exposed to sale the 1st day of April, 1857, at the suit of John D. Stapleford and Thomas Stapleford.

WM. FLEMING, Sheriff A. C.

March 18th, 1857. 4w38

By direction of the Plaintiff, the above sale is postponed until May 30, 1857.

WM. FLEMING, Sheriff A. C.

April 18th, 1857. 3m42

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Allen and State of Indiana, made at the April Term thereof, in the year 1856, I will offer for sale at public vendue Lot number seven (7), in block number one (1), of the section of land granted and reserved to John B. Bourie, deceased, at the treaty made and concluded between the Potawatomi Tribe of Indians and the United States, on the 16th day of October, 1826, situated on the Wabash River, adjoining the old boundary line below Fort Wayne, in Allen County, Indiana; and on and for use and benefit of the full amount of judgment of \$2,000, with interest thereon, and the balance of said judgment, as aforesaid, exposed to sale the 1st day of April, 1857, at the suit of John D. Stapleford and Thomas Stapleford.

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WM. FLEMING, Sheriff A. C.

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By direction of the Plaintiff, the above sale is postponed until May 30, 1857.

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April 18th, 1857. 3m42

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WM. FLEMING, Sheriff A. C.

March 18th, 1857. 4w38

By direction of the Plaintiff, the above sale is postponed until May 30, 1857.

WM. FLEMING, Sheriff A. C.

WANTED.

THE Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago Railroad Company. On the 11th of June, 1857, a large quantity of Twenty Thousand cubic feet of Foundation Stone, and Twenty Thousand lineal feet of Belt Course Stone, say 12 inches square, to be delivered on their premises near the same House.

The Stone will be wanted in June next, and the brick to be delivered as fast as they can be used in building.

For further information, acquire of the undersigned, who is authorized to contract for the same.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, April 14th, 1857. 3w42

ROCKHILL & NELSON'S

FIRST SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED

Short Horn Cattle

AT FORT WAYNE.

On the 28th day of May, 1857.

THESE CATTLE embrace several Bulls fit for service, Cows, Heifers, and Calves, that will compare in point of size and beauty with any other cattle ever offered for sale in the State.

Among them is the well known Kentucky Cow, known as the "COW" that has taken the premiums in every contest, besides many others of equal merit, some of which are the finest milkers of any bred in this State or out of it. But their chief value, and the reason why they are so highly prized, is because of their size and beauty, and the fact that they have been so recently demonstrated in this country in the exhibition and sale of Mr. Ruffin's half and three fourths blood Steers, and which were also seen at the late Fair at Fort Wayne.

It is intended to have regular annual or biennial sales, of which this is the first, and that farmers who are not fully prepared may have an opportunity to improve their stock, and credit of one year will pay \$7.50 on all sums of \$200 and less, and 18 months on all sums over \$200; the pure blood giving notes with approved security, waiting from 60 to 90 days, with interest from day of sale, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Catalogue pedigrees will be furnished previous to the day of sale, and also more fully read in the 2nd vol. of the American Herd Book.

WILLIAM ROCKHILL, I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

Fort Wayne, April 18, 1857. 6w42

State of Indiana, Court of Common Pleas, Allen County, July Term, 1857.

Specific Performance.

John Hinderman vs Peter German and George A. Henry.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit filed, that said defendants are non-residents of the State of Indiana, It is ordered by the Court that said non-resident defendants be notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless they personally be and appear before the Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in said County, on the 1st Monday of July next, and answer or demur to the same, the said complaint will be heard in their absence.

I, D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

April 17, 1857. 3w42

State of Indiana, Court of Common Pleas, Allen County, July Term, 1857.

FORECLOSURE.

Jane Vanduzen vs. Franklin Ferguson and Andrew J. H. Mills.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit filed, that said defendant, Franklin Ferguson, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, It is ordered by the Court that said non-resident defendant be notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless he personally be and appear before the Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in said County, on the 1st Monday of July next, and answer or demur to the same, the said complaint will be heard in his absence.

I, D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

April 17th, 1857. 3w42

State of Indiana, Court of Common Pleas, Allen County, July Term, 1857.

FORECLOSURE.

George Buchanan vs. Henry Biesmer Moore Jon to the Clerk of the Court, M. Alexander, Joseph S. Kegg, Jacob S. Kegg.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit filed, that Calvin M. Alexander, one of said defendants is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, It is ordered by the Court that said non-resident defendant be notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless he personally be and appear before the Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in said County, on the 1st Monday of July next, and answer or demur to the same, the said complaint will be heard in his absence.

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April 17th, 1857. 3w42

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April 17th, 1857. 3w42

State of Indiana, Court of Common Pleas, Allen County, July Term, 1857.

FORECLOSURE.

JAMES E. MORRISON.

Dealer in Groceries.

HAS removed two doors east of his old stand, north side of Main street, to the building lately occupied by Mr. Line, Jeweller, opposite the Treasurer's office, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

ment and cultivation of all her natural powers and capabilities, so as to render her in the highest degree intelligent, useful and happy in the sphere which God has assigned to her.

I believe in woman's right to keep silence to public assemblies, and to leave the task of public instruction to those better fitted by nature and circumstances to fulfill that important duty.

I believe that most women, if they listen reverently for the voice of God and nature, in their own souls, will find themselves drawn rather to acts of love and mercy in private and domestic life, than to grand and brilliant schemes for ameliorating the condition of the race.

I believe that woman's natural and appropriate position is that of companion and assistant to man.

I believe in woman's right to submit unreservedly to her husband in everything, save in matters of conscience between God and her own soul.

I believe in man's right to love his wife even as himself, to regard her interest and welfare as his own, to cherish and protect her as the apple of his eye.

I believe in the right of each to labor, to suffer, to sweat, to shed their heart's blood for their country.

I believe that the beauty and joy of life is love, and that woman can love, and does love as deeply and as devotedly as man.

A Spunky French Woman.—We find the following good story on a tour through our exchange.

A young French woman was engaged as dressing maid to a lady of rank in Russia. One day while combing out her mistress' long black hair, she laid her head; the lady turned round and gave her a slap on the face. The French woman, who had held her hair, when she was on the point of trying to stop it, was so shocked together in her hand, grasped it tightly, and inflicted a sound correction on the lady's ear with a hair-brush. Perhaps it may be thought that she was immediately punished by being taken to the police, or at least summarily dismissed from the household. Far from it. The maid knew the character of the Russians to well, and knew what she was about. She was perfectly aware that her mistress would not dare to expose her, on account of the disgrace to herself; it would have been an indelible one for a noble lady to have been beaten (in any place but Count Orloff's office), and especially by a maidservant; she therefore not only took the whole quietly, but presented the French woman with thirty silver roubles and a note ordering her to buy a carriage. She was then treated with much consideration, and at the time the anecdote was told, she was in the same situation.

Ripe Bread.—Bread made of wheat flour, when taken out of the oven, is unprepared for the stomach. It should go through a change, or ripen before it is eaten. Young persons, or persons in the enjoyment of good health, may eat bread immediately after being baked without any sensible injury from it, but weakly and aged persons cannot eat such without doing harm to their digestive organs. Bread, after being baked, goes through a change similar to the change in newly brewed beer, or newly churned milk, neither being healthy until after the change. During the change, the bread is made of a large portion of carbon, or unhealthy gas, and imbues a large portion of oxygen, or healthy gas. Bread, as according to the computation of physicians, one-fifth more nutriment when ripe than when just taken out of the oven. It is not only a more nutriment, but imparts a greater degree of cheerfulness. He that eats old ripe bread will have a much greater flow of animal spirits, than he would were he to eat unripe bread. Bread, as before observed, discharges carbon and imbues oxygen.—One thing in connection with this fact, should be particularly noticed by all house-wives; it is to let the bread ripen where it can inhale the oxygen in a pure state. Bread will always taste of the air that surrounds it while ripening; hence it should be placed where the air is clean. It should never ripen in a cellar nor in a bad room.

Mignonette.—In its native country this is a shrub, and not an annual, as with us. It should be shown in a light sandy soil, for when it is grown in a stiff soil it loses its fragrance. When it is wished to obtain the true mignonette, a vigorous plant of the common kind should be chosen, from seedlings sown in April, and put into a pot by itself, and in the autumn the lower side shoots should be taken off, so as to form a miniature tree. It should afterwards be transplanted into a larger pot, with fresh soil, formed of peat, sand, and small pieces of sand. The plant should be kept in a green-house or warm room, all winter, and regularly watered every day, and in the spring the stem will appear slowly. The second summer the same treatment should be observed, and the following spring it will have branched out, and be completely a shrub. It may now be suffered to flower and its blossoms, which will be delightfully fragrant will continue to be produced every summer for many years.

Why is the tolling of a bell like the prayer of a hypocrite? Because it is a solemn sound by a thoughtless tongue.

The young gentleman who met with an angel in book muslin, has returned with a turgent in hoops.

The young lady who caught a gentleman's eye has returned it because it had a "wee drop" in it.

If your lips you would keep from slips, first things observe with care—of whom you speak, to whom you speak, and how, and when, and where.

Religion is an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best policy.

"What's that long thing in the window?" asked one boy of another. "It's a tallow soap." "What do you do with it?" "They look into foreign countries," was the reply.

Aunt Betsy is shocked to hear that Mr. Smith keeps Sally Amanda safe in his counting house. "What would his wife say? She wouldn't be safe then, nor he either."

"Mr. O—, are you so willing to let me have my daughter for a daughter?" "Of course I am," gruffly and quickly replied the old man, "and I wish you would get some other fellow to marry the rest of them."

Curious German Proverbs.—Women have long hair and short wits.

There is only one bad wife in the world, but every one thinks that he has her.

A woman spills more with a tumbler than the man draws with a bucket.

A woman always keeps secret what she does not know.

There are only two good women in the world—the one is dead, and the other is not known to be found.

Like in the woods, rainbow in the sky, And a woman's beauty, soon seen by.

An Apt Reply.—"Madame," said a doctor one day to the mother of a small, healthy baby, "the ladies have deputed me to inquire what you do to have such a lovely, happy, uniform good child?" The mother mused for a moment over the strangeness of the question, and then replied simply and beautifully, "Why God has given me a healthy child, and I let it alone!"

Slavery Insanity.—The New York Observer says that it is hinted in private circles that Rev. G. B. Cheever, who has been railing so furiously in regard to the late decision of the United States Supreme Court, has lost his reason, so far as "the slavery question" is concerned, and has become a monomaniac.

[illegible]

...and the New York Opera-
house, where the private circles that
surround him are now holding the
first two days of the
season. The Opera has but a season
of two very quiet nights is concerned
in becoming a full season.

the "new" and "old" theories. This has not only been a great help to the study of the history of the theory, but it has also been a great help to the study of the theory itself. The new theory is a more complete and more accurate one than the old theory. It is a more complete one because it takes into account all the factors that are involved in the theory. It is a more accurate one because it is based on a more complete and more accurate understanding of the facts. The new theory is a more complete and more accurate one than the old theory. It is a more complete one because it takes into account all the factors that are involved in the theory. It is a more accurate one because it is based on a more complete and more accurate understanding of the facts.

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